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Hereafter the Bryan organs will no quote the remarks of Senator Hoar wit comments of approval.

"The empire is here," shouted a Bryan orator on Saturday. No, not here yet; the empire only covered North Carolina last

pone the next great national meeting here until October. One "frost" in Indiana is Let the devotees of 16 to 1 keep heart

The Bryanites are discreet, so they post-

Mr. Bryan is quite sure to say a word for them in his next speech of acceptance in

The indications are that Nathan Powell, in the Fourth district, will cause Repre sentative Griffith to call upon the outside brethren for help early in the fight.

The astrologers have elected Mr. Bryan but as Jupiter, Saturn, Mars and the other planets do not vote in November there is yet a cheerful hope for Mr. McKinley.

Colonel Durbin is not making much noise as he goes over the State, but he is doing the work that will tell, which is seeing the people and meeting face to face the precinct committees.

Those Democrats who came out vis are many of them-are having an ur pleasant season. Hereafter they will wait for the party to declare itself before they express opinions.

It is stated that the Republican on the Powers jury in Kentucky has received threatening letters, telling him that his safety depends upon his giving a verdict of guilty. This may be a report, but it is one of the reports which should be investigated.

"Liberty," said Mr. Bryan Wednesday evening, "is not the gift of government but of God himself." This, however, has reference to the Tagals, who, Captain Allen says, are ignorant of self-government, and not to the thousands of colored men disfranchised by the Bryan party in North

So Mr. Bryan will make another speaking campaign. His own experience four years ago that he lost most where he spoke most will not deter him. One aspirant for the presidency declared that he would rather be right than be President. It may almost be said of Mr. Bryan that he would rather talk than be President.

While the contractors and the Buildin Trades Council in Chicago are no nearer an agreement than they have been for months men who have been the real sufferers are returning to work in large numbers so that building has been resumed. Th strike involved no question of wages, se that no concession is made by those who were called off by the politico-labor leaders of the Building Trades Council.

Now that the hot weather is a thing yesterday, it may be permissible to remark without being unduly exasperating, that i is high time American inventors were de vising practical methods of keeping houses cool in summer. Our winter luxuries August sun as were the aborigines

To an Inquirer-No, Mr. Richardson, who assaued trusts and defied an impatient the Declaration of Independ written and revised, it dents of the United States, but dson has not included it among their official papers which he has copy-

very long since publishers all their books at one season, winter. Now they have all times ing house announces that its summer season will end with Sept. 1. It might be ina considerable time, but no, publication is of books being promised by the middle of fined to fiction or other light reading. Some is printed in summer the susthese scientific, philosophical and informative works will at least wait until the August hot weather has

ocrat in Missouri who made the

to the imperialism of Mr. Schurz in Missouri. The same Missouri Democrat recalls that in 1872 he was urged to vote for Greeley in order to keep General Grant from establishing Caesarism, as Schurz and others called it at that time. "We were was the man on horseback who would ride ley, and Grant was elected, our liberties have survived," says this Democrat of Pike county.

BRYAN VS. HISTORY.

In his speech in this city Mr. Bryan said that "it is impossible to secure title to a people by force or by purchase." Evidently Mr. Bryan has not read the history of the United States with that care that a an historical bearing.

By purchase, in 1803, the United States secured title to the Louisiana territory and people of all colors, paying \$15,000,000. The consent of the people of the Louisiana territory was never asked. Thomas Jefferson, President, James Madison, secretary of state, and James Monroe and Robert S Livingston made the purchase.

By purchase the United States secured the title to the Florida people of all colors in 1819 at the nominal price of \$5,000,000 The consent of the people of Florida was not asked. James Monroe, President, and John Quincy Adams, secretary of state,

made the purchase. By purchase, after a war of conquest, the United States secured title to New Mexico and California, with all their people, in 1848, for which \$18,250,000 was paid. In this, as in the preceding cases, the consent of the people to be governed was not sought, but the purchasers knew that most of them protested, as they did in Louisiana. The purchase was made by James K. Polk, peace, but by the forces of civilization, led President, and James Buchanan, secretary

By purchase, in 1853, the United States dians living in what is now southern Arizona, the price being \$10,000,000. President Franklin Pierce, who made the purchase did not think of asking the consent of th people over whom sovereignty was ac quired for cash.

By purchase, in 1867, the United States, at a price of \$7,200,000 paid to Russia, bought the sovereignty and the territory of Alaska. The consent of the Alaskans was probably not thought of, and would not have been considered if it had been. Andrew Johnson, President, and William H. Seward, secretary of state, made the purchase.

Here are one, two, three, four, five purchases of territory and sovereignty made by the United States by Democratic Presidents with a single exception. The terrichases is more extensive than many emzona and Alaska the purchased people protested. This is history; yet Mr. Bryan declares that "it is impossible to secure title to a people by force or by purchase." Should Mr. Bryan become President, consistency will require that he declare the title to these purchases invalid and void.

EDUCATION VS. IMPERIALISM.

A letter from Professor Moses, a member o an interesting plan for Americanizing the Filipinos by sending young natives to he United States for education. Professor

From observations already made I am nclined to think we shall find among the young people of the islands a large number of eager and competent students, and I ope some arrangement may be made by which, from time to time, a goodly number may be sent to the schools of America. It | American flag. may, perhaps, be found advisable to render some of them assistance from public funds. It is guite likely that in this way we can help to bring the people of these islands to | thing that could happen at this time would appreciate somewhat the civilization of the be the election of a Democratic President. nited States and to mark the difference between America and Spain.

This interesting plan can hardly be called ablished American ideas and methods. Education is the distinctive feature of free government, as surely as ignorance is of and 25-cent wheat, foreclosure of mort- mercial. despotism. Imperialism, in the sense that the demagogues of the day are using it cation. Students of American history know how steadily the national and state governments have adhered to the policy public schools and free education. Th Free schools and universal and I am for McKinley. education are a sure and safe preventive

It has always been the policy of the of education for those for whose welfare wise and philanthropic character. school fund of the islands will not justify carrying out the idea the necessary funds should be appropriated by Congress, althe local revenues. Nothing could better and high purposes of the United States towards them than the adoption of a sysselect number of young natives in the parents of those thus favored would apthus educated would go back thoroughly removed from power. Americanized and prepared to become intelligent and effective propagandists of the principles and methods of republican gov-

United States Senate-without his consent. I ther, and will contribute materially to The Confederate Democrats took the test | Americanizing the people. It is a very efoath. It was a bitter pill, but it put an end | fective answer to the charge of imperial-

ONCE AN EXPANSIONIST.

Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts will be in the city the present week to at tend the anti-imperial conference. When he was a member of General Grant's Cab inet he was a zealous advocate of the President's scheme to annex San Domingo. Mr. Schurz was then in the Senate, and opposed the treaty. Twelve years ago, be cause he had been a member of General Grant's Cabinet, Mr. Boutwell was asked to prepare for a school text-book a statement of his (General Grant's) views and aspirations in annexing San Domingo, when he wrote as follows:

he never fully developed to the public, but hints of which you will observe in his writings: his belief in the greatness of this man should who discusses topics having | country, in its institutions, in the capacity of the English-speaking people to spread the cause of Christianity and of republican institutions over the surface of the globe He had not an opportunity, in his public life, to do what was in his thought; he had opportunity only for one act, not much observed, but an act which is to have a very important influence in the fortunes of this country-the acquisition of a protective power over the Hawaiian islands, centrally

situated in the Pacific ocean.

He accepted the opportunity for that acquisition upon the idea that, as a country, we should turn our faces westward; that Europe was already occupied; that it had a population aiready quite equal to its capacity; that for the future it was of but little consequence to us; that the peoples with whom we should cultivate associations and alliances were the people south of us, upon this continent, and the people west of us, upon the Asiatic continent, where there are hundreds of millions of people waiting for an opportunity to enjoy the advantages of commerce and social and, in time, political intercourse with us. To these peoples, to those countries, to those future events, his eye was turned, and, although he had not the opportunity, in his public life, to develop these ideas, and certainly only a transient opportunity to seize upon an event as a preliminary step to this great future, still he believed in the capacity of this country to take a central position in the affairs of the world, and not by arms, for he was a man of power for good over this continent; forming alliances, not for purposes of war, or, necessarily, for defense, but for the purpose of infusing our institutions and ideas, which he believed to be better than the institutions and ideas of any other country -south, over this continent, and westward. over Asia.

It may not be for some of us, who are not exactly in the prime, to say nothing of the youth, of life, but there are those, now in active pursuits, who will see some of the results toward which the eye of General Grant, in faith, was turned.

It is very clear from the foregoing that Mr. Boutwell at that time was in hearty accord with the views of General Grant when he made his great effort to purchase expansionist in his earlier and more enthusiastic years should not attack General Grant now in attacking President McKin-

OUT IN KANSAS.

political movement. The changes reported by the local committees have been so remarkable in some portions of the State that the Kansas City Journal has sought Jefferson county, nearly west of Leaventhirty changes from Bryan to McKinley Journal's canvass confirms that of the committee. The names of the voters who have changed are given, with the reasons for changing. The reasons given by farmchanging from Bryan to McKinley are all significant, as the following, taken from those printed by the Kansas City Jour-

It has been demonstrated that we have an abundance of money, and the laboring people are having a chance to earn good wages. Farmers are prosperous and business in general is good. There is no reason to trade off a certainty for an uncertainty. It is impossible for me, with my love of Americanism, to support a ticket whose main issue is the hauling down of the

I think that the future success of the country depends upon the success of the Republican party. The most disastrous I have no confidence in the Democratic professions of liberty and freedom, as their past history will not bear them out. If they believe in equal rights, why do they not encourage a free ballot among blacks

as well as whites? success of Republicans meant 8-cent corn to a convincing argument.-Vincennes Comboring people, I actually took some stock in his prophecies. But he has proven a false prophet. If he was wrong in his prophecies then, why should we listen to his prophecies now? Plenty of work and good times have

ley man. Bryan caught us four years ago with his alarmist speeches. He will not do it again. I have had plenty of work the past three years. That's what interests me. I have made money farming under Mc-Kinley. It kept me scratching to make : iving under Cleveland

changed me from a Bryanite to a McKin-

The Republicans gave us what they said hey would-good times. That is why I am for McKinley I voted for Bryan in 1896 because thought he would bring prosperity. He lost. The Republicans have brought it,

The foregoing are the reasons of practical men who recall the hard times of of imperialism or of the coming of a dic people, and, it is probable, thousands else not do so now. The changes will not voters were deluded by the Bryan herein 1896 was the forerunner of pros

The Bryan organs are saying from time o time what an excellent President Abrashown by the following quotation from the Sentinel of that month:

There is no hope of restoring constitutional liberty and perpetuating republican institutions unless the sectional faction which has been running the Nation to ruin is

It was not removed from power, and this established in the Philippines, but the plan | a bloody tyrant and the destroyer of civil

In Colonel Conn's editorial in the Elkhart Truth, telling, first, why he will support Mr. McKinley rather than Mr. Bryan, and, second why he will not sell Truth to a stock company based on a house-tohouse canvass, there is a volume of Republican argument in the bare figures given by the writer. He says that he employed in July, 1896, 181 persons, with a monthly pay roll of \$7,250; in July, 1900, he employed 274 persons, with a monthly pay roll of \$11,438. In other words, during last month Mr. Conn paid ninety-three more employes an average of \$1.689 a month more than in July, 1896, the figures being, respectively, \$41.744 and \$40.055.

"Fatigue costumes" is what they are calling the shirtwaist men's apparel down One feature of General Grant's character | East. This is probably because of the effect some of the outfits have on the ob-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Gastronomy.

"All stout people say that they eat very little." "Perhaps they mean they eat very little compared with what they would like to eat."

The ice Man's Wish. Mine be a cot beside the rill; all day I'd loaf

and fish at will; and when 'twas dusk, from mossy log, I'd dive and paddle like a frog.

Works Both Ways. "We are going to get a set of croquet." "Well, what for?"

"Oh, Aunt Mary wants to get fat and Aunt Emeilne wants to get thin.' Thermometer Proof.

"Little Jim, how can you rush around and play so hard in hot weather?" "Aw, ma, 'taint hot at all: me an' Tommy

Tibbs has bin a-playin' camp-out in a blizzard. Love's Helping Hand.

"Belinda, if my salary were raised we could be married to-morrow,' "All right, Augustus; I'll write your em ployer an anonymous letter and tell him we both think he is a mean old thing."

How Things Work Around.

"Well, that's great." "What's great?"

"Our Chinese laundryman has put his prices up on account of the war in China." "How's that?" "Why, he says he has to be paid for the time

he wastes telling people what he thinks of it."

SPEECH AND MEETING.

Views of the State Press on Wednesday's Ceremonial.

That was a terribly long-drawn-out and monotonous keynote that Bryan sounded at Indianapolis on a hot day.-South Bend If there was anything which Mr. Bryan

overlooked in his speech of acceptance it will be properly attended to in his formal letter of acceptance.-Anderson Bulletin. Mr. Bryan spent nearly three hours of imperialism, and never once called atten-

tion to the disfranchisement of 150,000 people in North Carolina by the Democrats. There is not a point presented by Mr. again. He makes a vain attempt to escape from his personal responsibility for the ratification of the Spanish treaty, but fails

miserably.-Madison Courier. It was a perfunctory affair and instead of starting the Democratic campaign in Indiana with a hurrah the spectacular notification only served to call attention to the fact that the candidate and issues are politically dead in Indiana. - Terre Haute

Bryan, in his speech of notification, did not say anything about the "consent of the governed" in North Carolina. With an instance of it right here in one of his pet Democratic States Mr. Bryan travels 14,000 miles to find a far fetched example.-Crawfordsville Journal.

Parks Martin put the crowd in Indianapolis at 30,000, but did not say how many of that number were Red Men. The Sunday excursions land about that many people in the capital. The fact is people are not interested in Bryan and his Populistic and Socialistic notions.-Anderson Herald. From a spetacular standpoint Bryan is

a great success.-Peru Republican. It is now said that it was the excessive heat which kept away the expected crowds at the Bryan notification meeting. But if it was so hot as that how can any one account for the heavy frost of the occasion?

Had he avoided his tricks and dealt with the questions in an entirely fair and honrespect of his readers in a greater degree. but he would have convinced no one of the wisdom of the Democratic position. evident attempt to miscontrue and mislead When Bryan, in 1896, declared that the | will lose him the respect that is essential

The attempt to make "notification day" a big rally for Bryan and Stevenson at Indianapolis was at best only a limited suc-In fact, it was in some respects a The attendance was principally confined to the people of Indianapolis and those living only a short distance from that city. Even J. Fred France, of this city, wasn't enthusiastic enough to attend. -Huntington Herald.

The chameleon of American politics is Mr. Bryan. Four years ago, after hastily he made his notification speech almost entirely, as the one question which "overshadows all other questions in importance." Four years later, in his speech accepting his second nomination, he changed color and devoted his whole speech to imperialism as the only paramount issue.-Terre Haute Express.

It is pleasant to note the fact that Mr Bryan explains his pose on the matter of which the Philippines were ceded to this country. Mr. Bryan deliberately states that he foresaw an issue and takes much unctious satisfaction in the expressed belief that a battle-cry has been secured by his party. He says: "I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest than we would have been had the treaty been rejected." It is interesting to speculate as to the barrenness of the Democrat platform in the event Mr. Bryan mentions.-Marion Chronicle.

Mr. Bryan's dissertation on "imperialism and militarism," delivered at Indianapolis Wednesday, is a distinct disappointment is a weak presentation of a weak case, a sophomeric essay on an assigned subject, and betrays a lack of enthusiasm that must be contagious. It is very evident that he would have preferred to talk about free silver, which is a subject that more readily lends itself to the befogging arts of the orator. Bryan made a much more plausible case four years ago than now, as he is himself obviously aware and as the unresponsive and inattentive attitude of Wednesday's audience showed .- Muncie News.

The crowd that greeted Mr. Bryan at Indianapolis, Wednesday, was not half as large as expected and there was a noticedisplayed by his followers in 1896. As for his speech it can be truthfully said that it contained nothing new, nothing that he or his mouthpleces have not uttered before; yet from a Democratic standpoint it was good speech, adroitly arranged and couched in choicest language, but tained nothing of a convincing character to those who are seeking light on the great questions at issue, therefore did the Democratic party of this State no good, and the Republican party no harm.-Kokomo

The peerless has bowed his head to the storm of Democratic wrath, and, in consonance with the plan of the politicians, he shies away from the question which, only four years ago, he averred must rise superior to all others until the gold standard

souri-Carl Schurz representing him in the United States carries the idea still far- and by Mr. Bryan as if he had been a is overthrown. Indiana will not tolerate free silver. Sam Morss, of the Indianapolis Sentinel, informed the resolutions committee at Kansas City that on the silver issue Inuiana is Republican, and so the "sincere Bryan, as a mere automaton, a chattering parrot, rambled through a ten-thousand word speech and not once mentioned the question which, he affirmed in 1896, would never be abandoned until the reform, through free coinage, was accomplished. -Wabash Plain Dealer.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Love in a Cloud.

This story, by Arlo Bates, is distinctly clever and entertaining. It is a society tale, with the scene laid in Boston. The characters include a French count in search of a rich American wife, a divorced Chicago woman and her former husband, a widow and her son who are forced to live by their wits, but are rather agreeable persons to know, nevertheless; a rich Boston spinster. young girls, young men, etc.-not an unusual combination, but, as treated by Mr. Bates, productive of unusual results. Most of the personages are introduced to the reader at a 5 o'clock tea in the first chapter. The movement and conversation there are lively, as should be the case at teas. and this liveliness and flavor of comedy continue to the end of the story. An element in the plot is the mystery surrounding the authorship of a popular novel, known as "Love in a Cloud," published anonymously, but known to be the work of some local writer. Several people go about looking conscious when the book is should be made of them, required the vote spoken of, and, when challenged, coyly refuse to deny their connection with it. Comrlications growing out of the affair are more than one-third of the Senate-against decidedly amusing, but the truth finally it was well known and freely expressed becomes known, to the discomfiture of false In this condition of things Mr. Bryan claimants. There is, perhaps, too much of was not content with a mere opin an effect of sprightliness and wit in the ion. He put forth all his power as a great conversations, which make up a large part party leader, the last candidate of his parin Boston society, but the story is above sure to be the next candidate, to secure the the average among summer novels. Hough- ratification of the treaty. Not content with ton, Mifflin & Co., publishers.

Current Periodicals.

Book News for August contains the first

and only sketch of George Ade written by himself. His portrait is used as frontis-

"Young America at the Gates of Literature" is the title of a paper in Lippin-Prof. Henry S. Pancoast, discusses some of the problems that confront parents who | Spain was compelled to do whatever the undertake to chose books for their children. The complete novel in this number is an entertaining, cheerful love story by Thomas

Cobb. There are also several short stories. "The Master Chivalry," the opening novelette in the August Smart Set, is written by Margaret Lee, who is presumably a young person with little knowledge of life. She is at least a poor judge of human nature or she would know that she was portraying wildly improbable occurrences n her story, which deals with a delicate social problem. The number, like its predecessors, contains a curious mingling of clever and original matter and sketches suggesting that they were drawn from the editor's stock of rejected manuscripts. The list of contributors contains many good names.

The editor of The Century is receiving inquiries about the author of "The Helmet of Navarre," the historical romance which began to appear serially in the August number of that magazine. Miss Bertha Runkle is the only child of Mrs. L. G. Runkle, a well known New York journalist, and one of the editors of the "Library of the World's Best Literature." The present work is a maiden effort at fiction writing She was born in New Jersey a few and twenty years ago, never went to kindergarten as a child, nor to college as a young woman, has traveled little, and has never been in France-which possibly accounts for her laying there the scene of her ro-

The August Criterion has for its cover design an artistic drawing in color representing a scene in Major's "When Knighthood Was in Flower." This novel and the secret of its success is discussed by Albert White Vorse. Among other features of the number is a characteristic talk by Rev. Henry Van Dyke on "The Novel of Yesterday, To-day and Forever." John Philip Sousa describes the business of the bandmaster. Vance Thompson writes of "Garden-patch Art," by which term he designates the pictures of the Paris exposition; Mary Shaw tells "How Women Rule the Stage," and there are a number of clever stories and sketches. The Criterion is becoming one of the most attractive of the

The August issue of the New England Magazine is appropriately called an "Old Home Week Number," since its articles all have some bearing on the approaching celebrations in New Hampshire and Maine Its frontispiece is a fine portrait of the founder of Old Home Week, Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire. Mr. William I Cole's "Maine in Literature" recognition for this State as the birth place or home of many prominent poets and prose writers. Besides claiming Longfellow, N. P. Willis, John S. C. Abbott Newman Smyth, Egbert C. Smyth and many other distinguished sons, with Maine are associated the names of Hawthorne and Mrs. Stowe, who, for a time found homes there. The article is fully illustrated, chiefly with portraits, including those of Kate Douglas Wiggin and Sarah Orne Jewett.

The "Pan-Partisan Pocket Manual" is the alliterative title of a little volume of political and financial statistics just issued idlest and most ridiculous nonsense. He Minn. Into its few pages are packed an There are no opinions, merely facts, which have no party bias. Its contents include the national platforms of all the parties, with reports of national conventions, congressional directory, electoral vote of 1892 and 7896, tariff schedules, figures concerning the currency, with synopses of laws and monetary events, banking information, prices of agricultural products, in formation concerning our new island possessions, etc., etc. It is carefully indexed and thus becomes a most convenient book of reference. Its price is the nominal one of 15 cents.

With the Publishers.

Joel Chandler Harris will furnish the in troduction to "Down South," a book of reproductions of Rudolf Eickemeyer, jr. beautiful photographs of picturesque negro life, which will be published early in the fall by R. H. Russel, New York.

Another of Katharine Tynan's Irish stories, "The Handsome Brandons," is an nounced for early issue by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. The Handsome Brandons are the members of a family whose decaved fortunes have no power to obscure

their inbred loveliness of character. To the group of Kentucky novelists in are conspicuous Mr. Robert Burns Wilson has been added. His verses have already become known in the magazines and elsewhere. He has lately written his first novel, and the Scribners have it in press. It is said to be weird in theme

A new edition of "Hugh Wynne" in one volume will soon be issued by the Century Company. Other new editions announced by the Century Company are of Dr. Edward Eggleston's "The Graysons: A Story of Abraham Lincoln," Harry Stillwell Edwards's "The Two Runaways," and Richard Watson Gilder's "Five Books of Song," a fourth and revised edition.

Inquiries at public libraries by people discovery that there was practically no literature on the subject. This deficiency is soon to be remedied by a work on Oriental rugs prepared by John K. Mumford and published by the Scribners. The purpose of the book is to place the reader in possession of the fullest information regarding rugs, both genuine and spurious, to give an idea of the comparative worth of various Oriental weavings and the means of distinguishing them. It will contain sixteen illustrations in color, besides numerous

A Good Illustration. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

China at present affords a good illustration of the sweetness and light which attend Oriental administrations such as our ds the antis want us to bestow up

SENATOR HOAR ON BRYAN

MASSACHUSETTS STATESMAN RE-VIEWS NOTIFICATION SPEECH.

He Says It Is but a Mask and De nounces Bryan's Philippines Pol-

icy as "Ridiculous Nonsense."

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was the most zealous and able of the opponents of the Spanish treaty which gave the United States the sovereignty of the Philippines, has briefly reviewed the notification speech and the action of Mr. Bryan. Senator Hoar said:

"Mr. Bryan has put his case with great

power and with great dexterity. His defense of his course in procuring the ratification of the treaty by which the Philippine islands were acquired from Spain is exceedingly weak and lame. It will not bear examination for a moment The Senate was the strong fortress, the West Point of the opponents of imperialism. The treaty by which the people of the Philippine islands were purchased and the faith of the country was pledged to pay \$20,000,000 for sovereignty over 10,000,000 o unwilling subjects, and by which, on the faith of the country, it was further pledged that Congress, and not the people themselves, should determine what disposal of two-thirds of the Senate for ratification. The opinion of senators enough-of far of the volume, to be quite true to life, even ty for the presidency and then reasonably writing letters, he came to Washington in person to overcome the reluctance of his followers. Seventeen of them voted for the treaty, of whom only four or five at most had been previously known to be in its favor. He now says that he thought the war would go on; that there was a doubt whether Spain would have ratifled a treaty if it had been amended by inserting in it a provision like that relative to Cuba. It was perfectly well known then, as it is now, to keep the conclusions at which we may cott's Magazine, in which the author, from documents that had been made public and had been sent in to the Senate, that United States exacted of her, and that h commissioners expressly so declared. A change would have been agreed to in two days upon a request by our government communicated to her across the ocean by cable. Mr. Bryan says he thought that a resolution like that offered by Mr. Bacon would be passed afterward, which would do as well. But every man who knows anything about the Constitution knows that by the Constitution a treaty becomes the law of the land. It is the law of strongest obligation, because Congress not only declares it to be the law of the land, but oledges the faith of the government and the people. Such a resolution passed by the Senate would have been the merest and idlest mockery without the assent of the House of Representatives and the President, neither of which could be obtained.

> "I said the Senate was to the opponents imperialism what West Point was to our fathers in the revolution. Mr. Bryan's conduct is as if some general in the revolutionary army, a great leader of the people like Washington or Greene, had given up West Point to the British and had induced the Continental Congress to declare that King George was our lawful sovereign and the British Parliament our lawful legislature, on the plea that he wanted to stop the war, and expected afterward to get some votes through one or the other House of British Parliament granting us independence. The war with Spain was over; we had no title, as President McKinley declared again and again, to anything in the Philippines but the city of Manila. At that point in came Mr. Bryan and got all that were needed of his followers to force through the Senate a treaty which made lawful our ownership of the whole of the Philippines and pledged the faith of the country that we should pay for them and that Congress thereafter should legislate for them, and, acording to many high constitutional authorities, made it the duty of the President to reduce them to submission. That act was itself a declaration of war upon the people of the Philippines, and the strife which had been but an accidental outbreak, which Aguinaldo disclaimed disowned, became war. And for that war Mr. Bryan is more responsible than any the hands of the President

CONDUCT LIKE A TRAITOR'S.

other single person since the treaty left "I did myself, in my humble way, everything in my power to prevent the treaty.

I do not understand that any opponent of imperialism charges me with failing to do my full duty as a senator, both by vote and speech. I did it at the cost of what was as dear to me as my life-the approval and sympathy of men who had been my friends and political companions for more than thirty years. Everything I tried to do was brought to naught by the action taken by Mr. Bryan, an action taken against the remonstrance of the wisest leaders in his own party.

"He is not to get the reward of this conduct if I can help it. I do not give him my confidence in this matter.

"RIDICULOUS NONSENSE." "He says that if he is elected he shall call an extra session at once and propose to Congress to give up the Philippines to their own people. He is too intelligent not to know very well that this talk is the Congress to do this thing until the people erderly government under our protection. He knows that if there should be a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives equal to his wildest hopes, and if Republican majority in the Senate should be reduced to two, or wiped out altogether, so that it should be a tie-which is, I suppose, beyond his most sanguine expectations-there are still earnest and ledged imperialists enough in the Democratic party to prevent any such action. Does he expect Morgan and Pettus, of Alabama, after their State has indorsed their osition so triumphantly-does he expect Sullivan, of South Carolina, MacHenry, of Louisiana, Jones and Stewart, of Nevada or others that I could name, to swallow everything they have said publicly for the

last four years? "No-the anti-imperialism of Mr. Bryan and that of his party is but a mask-it is a mask to cover the things they have had most at heart from the beginning-it is a mask to cover their purpose to establish the free coinage of silver, a mask to cover their purpose to bring in free trade, a mask to cover their purpose to overthrow the banking system, a mask to cover an attack on the Supreme Court, and a purpose to reorganize it if they can get the opportunity. A very considerable number of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are old men. It is not at all impossible that the majority of the court may be changed during the term of single President. Long appointed, I beleve, a majority of both courts of Massachusetts during his three years' service as Governor, though these were, if I mistake not, much younger men. If Mr. Bryan shall be elected he will bring his party into power with him-the party which is at this moment engaged in contriving with masterly ingenuity the disfranchisement of

of Americans at have something must better than these declarations against imperialism from the candidate who secured the assage of the treaty and baffled all the efforts I was able to make against it, before I am ready to purchase his election at the cost of having a government that will sympathize with the disfranchisement of 10,000,000 of Americans at home, that will stand for dishonoring the currency, for the iolation of the national faith, for the overthrowing of the banking system and the establishment of an income tax, for assailng the integrity of the Supreme Court, for sympathizing everywhere with Populism and Socialism, and which will substitute for the prosperity which has brought comfort into the homes of our workingmen, which has cleared off the indebtedness of the farmer, which has prought England herself to our shores as a borrower, which has made the balance of trade on our side and established forever the independence of American manufacture-and this at the cost of going through once more the nightmare of Mr. Cleveland's administration without even Mr. Cleveland's conservatism and firmness in resisting his party to alle-

Grief Among Christians. Chicago Post.

caused by the announcement from die of his address.

Tien-Tsin that "the cloven hoof of dissen sion among the powers is revealing itself." This is the same old cloven hoof that has bobbed up so persistently since the incep tion of our holy war - the expression "cloven hoof" having been aptly chosen as symbolical of the appearance of the devil as an adversary of our humanizing and Christianizing influences. From the delay at Tien-Tsin we had begun to fear that the powers had cast a shoe, and our apprehension is not allayed by the intelligence that we are blocked by a cloven hoof and that our "co-operation is faulty." The trouble seems to be that while as Christians we. are firm and united, as Caucasians we have our little differences. It seems impossible to make an English Christian believe that the angel of the Lord has appeared to a Russian Christian in a dream and commanded him to take control of the Taku & Tien-Tsin Railway. And while we are debating this theological point the Confucians are disposing of Christians regardless of denominational proclivity. We are beginning to understand what is meant by the term "allies," and we hope the lexicographers will amend their previous definitions to read thus: "Allies-a convention of antagonistic interests, called for

THE HICKORY ELM CLUB

the purpose of disputation and controver-

sial argument."

PROCEEDINGS OF A SESSION HELD AFTER THE NOTIFICATION.

Col. Snort Makes an Explanation and Feels Sure that Webster Davis Was the Event of the 8th.

"Close the doors, windows and blinds," ordered the president when the meeting was about to open last night. "The clouds have cleared away, the sound of oratory has died out and the Hickory Elm Club has returned to its normal state of listless inactivity and monotonous routine. The business before the house this evening is simply to sum up the results of the Indianapolis notification, to decide whether we gained or lost by the performance, and

arrive strictly to ourselves." "Before we enter upon this business," personal explanation. It has been charged by some of my literary friends in New York that I am no new thing in either society or politics, and that I was imported into this club from the State of Texas; that my first name down there was 'Bill,' and that I was a distinguished character in that country long before I began to figure in the Hickory Elm Club. To these malevolent and unprovoked charges I desire to enter a general denial. I never was a citizen of Texas, and unless imperialism drives me to take refuge in a country worse than the kingdom of his satanic majesty, I never will be. In order to settle the question of identity in this case, by the permission of the club, I will read the following letter:

'State of Texas, Aug. 7, 1900. 'Colonel Snort, Vice Chancellor of the

Hickory Elm Club: "'My Dear Sir-I have just heard that your identity was in dispute, and I hasten to set you right before the country. "I hereby certify that you are not Bill Snort, of Texas. I have the honor to be that individual myself, and under no circumstances would it be agreeable to me to be otherwise, simply to accommodate your enemies. I have read some of your speeches in the Slippery Elm Club. They have the Snort ring to them, and I wouldn't be surprised if it turns out that you are a lineal descendant of mine, or of some member of the family. Look this thing up and let

me know. Yours truly, "BILL SNORT. "I have other evidence to show that am not 'Bill' Snort, which I will produce t this matter gives me any further trouble. Colonel Garlic moved that a vote of confidence in the identity of Colonel Snort be given by the club, and it was taken by con-

SNORT ON WEBSTER DAVIS. The president said that upon looking back over the events of Aug. 8 he had come to the conclusion that the principal event was Webster Davis, from Kansas City. "As an advocate of liberty," said he, "Mr. Davis has no parallelogram. His voice was like the music of a circus caliope, and when he got through with his speech the audience felt an inspiration to waltz-out in the open air. I never saw anything like it. He opened three new eras in the country's history, after describing three several crises that ushered them in. He opened these three eras partly with his mouth, partly with both hands, and I thought at one time he was going to put his foot in it. He had Jefferson at the front of the first era, Lincoln of the second, with William Jennings Bryan standing at the head of the third. It was a great picture, and every Boer in the hall was much pleased. Mr. Davis first acquired a national reputation as a weeper for the Boers at so much per weep. It was while he was holding a government job in Washington that the tender chords of human sympathy that had lain dormant in his swelling breast for twenty-five years were touched, as I am told, by the patriotic appeals of one of Oom Paul Kruger's most quent agents. I remember this and touching talker from the river Kaw in the campaign of 1896. At that time he of the Philippine islands have abandoned was employed to denounce the Democratic their opposition and have established an party and Bryan. He earned the contempt of the Hickory Elm Club then, and as far as I am concerned, as a Democrat of the old school, my opinion of him hasn't changed in four years. The experience of the Democratic party with the Davis family hasn't been satisfactory heretofore, and I predict that if our party takes up Daniel Webster it will soon be extending congratulations to the Republican party on having

Colonel Garlie said he didn't know much about Mr. Davis, but he had listened to one or two octaves of his voice at Tomlinson Hall, and thought he was a better musician than an orator.

GEN. PILCHER'S VIEWS. General Pilcher expressed the same sentiment, and inquired if the club intended to file any objections to Colonel Bryan's speech on hearing of his nomination, "For my part," said he, "I thought it was a first class performance. It completely demolished the calculations of all persons who may be seriously contemplating the overthrow of the Republic and the establishment of an empire. As an anticipatory document, that speech will take its place nunciation of empire and tyranny for the next thousand years. The only objection to it that I can see is, that it was premature, I think myself that in the course of the next few hundred years it is possible that some son-of-a-gun on horseback may spring up and want to make an emperor of himself and want to make an emperor of Caucastans that by every principle of right ought to remain free, and equal to the occasion, But I see no signs of anything of the kind

hands, so that he couldn't cut off the head of a mandarin with one of our keen-edged cavalry sabers if he wanted to "I fully agree with Colonel Bryan in his demand for more liberty. We can't have too much of it in our homes and summer gardens up to the closing hour of 11 p. m. l also think the Filipinos should be free and independent, so that they may enjoy the blessings of liberty under the benign rule of Aguinaido. If they found they didn't like it they could employ George Washington to sell it for them and go back

now. I think it is very doubtful if Mc-

Kinley can ride a horse without holding

on to the horn of the saddle with both

to first principles. "I was especially interested in the presentation of the doctrine of 'the consent of the governed by Colonel Bryan. He made a ten-strike in that part of his speech, and so did Webster Davis. I met late voter from North Carolina at Military Park, and he told me how the doctrine was working down in his State. He vaid a majority of the people there were crazy over it, and he thought Mr. Bryan could get a regiment of ex-voters from North Carolina to go to the Phil missionaries to teach the natives the beauies of the grand and giorious doctrine of the consent of the gover Genuine grief in Chirstian circles has and General Pilcher was cut off in the mid-